

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

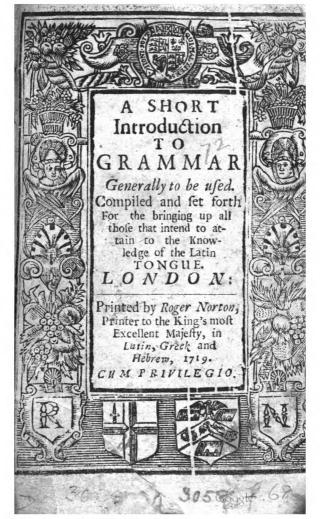
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/





TOTHE

READER.

O exhort every Man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the Tongues, (wherein is contained a great Treature of Wisdom and Knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needful; for as much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be

ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no Building be perfect, when as the Foundation and Ground-work is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the Frame. Wherefore it were better for the Thing it felf, and more profitable for the Learner, to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have; and to learn the plainest war of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest Guide, both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the Goodness and Necessity thereof, which I doubt whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteem that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble at Trifles, and be deceived in light Matters, when he hath it not; or judge truly and faithfully of divers weighty things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforetime, because that they who professed this Art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: And if by chance they

n. it -

3 2

_{by}Google .

To the READER.

aught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not do it all best; because there is but one Best-nets not only in every Thing, but also in the manner of

every Thing.

As for the Diversity of Grammars, it is well and prostably taken away by the Kings Majesties Wildom; who foreseeing the Inconvenience, and favourably providing the Remedy, caused one kind of Grammar, by sundry learned Men, to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out only: every where to be taught for the use of Learners, and for avoiding the Hurt in changing of School-massers.

The Variety of Teaching is diverse yet, and always will be, for that every School-master liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the Use of that he knoweth not; and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest Mean and perfectest kind, to bring a

Learner to have a true Knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amis, if one feeing by Tryal an easier and readier way than the common fort of Teachers do, would say what he hath proved, and of the Commodity allowed; That others not knowing the same, might by Experience prove the like; and then by Proof reasonable judge the like; not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest Point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haste too much, but that he in Continuance and Diligence of Teaching, make him to rehearse so, that while he hast perfectly that which is behind, he suffer him not so go forward; for this posting Haste overthroweth and hurteth a great fort of Wits, and cast them into an Amazedness, when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward, but sick sat, as one plunged that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turn him: And then the Master thinketh the Scholar to been Dullard; and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasy, and too hard for his Wit; and the one

To the READER.

one hath an evil Opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is neither, but in the kind of other, when oftentimes it is neither, but in the kind of other, when oftentimes it is neither, but in the kept is, that the Scholar have in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned, and understand it so, that not only it be not a Stop for him, but also a Light and Help unto the Relidue that followeth. This shall be the Master's Ease, and the Child's Encouragement; when the one shall see his Labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be less tormented; and the other shall think the thing the easier, and so with more Gladness be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have, of every Declention of Nouns and Conjugation of Verbs, so many several Examples, as he passes them, that it may seem to the School-master, no Word in the Latin Tongue to be so hard for that Part, as the Scholar shall not be able praiseably to enter into the Forming thereof. And furely the Multitude of Examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first; and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this Profit withal, that the Scholar shall best understand, and soonest conceive the Reason of the Rules, and best be acquainted with the Fashion of the Tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noun and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by Cales, by Persons; that neither Case of Noun, nor Person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without Stop or Study tell. And until this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any farther till he hath the already learne 1.

This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned every Part; not by Rote, but by Reason, and is more cunning in the understanding of the Thing, than in the rehearling of the Words; (which is not past a Quarter of a Years Diligence, or very little more to a painful and diligent Man, if the Scholar have a mean Wit) then let him pass to the Concords, to know the Agreement of Parts among them.

To the REASER.

theinfelves, with like Warneld Diligence as is afore deicribed.

Wherein plain and fundry Examples, and continual Rehearfal of things learned, and especially the daily dething of a Verb, and turning him into all Fashions, shall make the great and heavy Labour fo easy and so pleasant for the framing of Sentences, that it will be rather a Defight unto them, that they be able to do well, than Pain in searching of an unused and unacquainted Thing.

When these Concords be well known unto them, (an easy and pleasant Pain, if the Fore Grounds be well and throughly bearen in) let them not continue in learning of the Rules orderly, as they lie in their Syntax, but rather learn some pretty Book, wherein is contained not only the Eloquence of the Tongue, but also a good rlain Lesson of Honefly and Godlinels, and thereof take some little Sentence as it lieth, and learn to make the same first out of English into latin, not seeing the Book, or conftruing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary Rule of the Syntax to he known, then to learn it as the Occasion of the Sentence giveth Cause that Day, which Sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the Words of the Book, then to take the Book and construe it, and so shall he be less troubled with the Parsing of it, and easiliest carry his Lesson in Mind.

And although it was faid before, that the Scholars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Mafter hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more Negligence for both Parts;) but I would all their Time they be at School they should never be idle, but always occupied in a continual rehearling and looking back again to those things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their

old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall see a little Lesfon take a great deal of Time; and diligently Enquiring and Examining of the Parts and the Rules, not to be done

To the READER.

fo quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be; within a while, by this Ule, the Scholar shall be brought to a good kind of Readiness of Making, to the which if there be adjoined some Use of Speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome Bitterness of his Learning.

A great Help to further this Readiness of Making and Speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English Book, and cause him ordinarily every Day to turn some Part into Latin. This Exercise cannot be done without his Rules, and therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his Mind for Readiness, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his Learning more a great deal to turn out of English into Latin, than on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latin that cannot speak it, and when they read the Latin Word in the Book, can tell you the English thereof at any Time; but when they have laid away their Book, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latin again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this Exercise helpeth this Sore well, and maketh those Words which he understandeth to be readier by the unto him, and so perfecteth him in the Tongue handsomly.

These Precepts well kept, will bring a Man clean pass the Use of this Grammar Book, and make him as ready as his Book, and so meet to surther things; whereof it were out of Season to give Precepts here, and therefore this may be, for this Purpose, enough, which to good Schools Masters, and skilful, is not so needful; to other meaner and less practised it may be, not only worth the Labour of

Reading, but also of the Using.

An Advertisement to the Reader.

both of Master and Scholar, in the English Rules, those Words wherein the Force of each Ensample lieth, are noted with Letters, where need is: The Governor, Director, or Guider, or that which is in Place of it, with an ; the Governed, or that which is guided by it, with b: Or, if these be more Governours, the first with a fecond with a square for the fecond with b the fecond with b the fecond with b the fecond with b the Ensamples, the Children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again only those Words which are the Ensample: as saying, Quis nife mentis inops oblatum resputat aurum? may repeat again, inops mentis.

The

. The Latin Letters are thus written.

CABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP The Capital QRSTVUXYZ. Letters. \ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP

QRSTVVXYZ. cabedefghijklmnopgre

The Small stvuxyz, abcdefghijklmnoperf tvuxyz,

Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A Vowel is a Letter which maketh full and perfect Sound of it felf; and there are Five in number: namely, a, e, i, o, u; whereunto is added the Greek Vowel y:

A Confonant is a Letter which must needs be founded with a Vowel, as b with e. And all the Letters, except the Vowels, are Confonants.

A Syllable is the pronouncing of one Letter or more with one Breath: as, A-ve. A Dipthong is the Sound of two Vowels in one

Syllable; and of them there be Four in number: namely, α , α , α , α , α , α , whereunto is added ei: as Eneas, cona, audio, euge, hei:

Instead of α and α we commonly do pronounce ϵ .

The Greek Letters are thus written.

The Capital SABI DEZHOIKAMNZONPET Letters. Σ The Small Saby fe ζη θικλμνξοπεστ γφχΨΩ. Letters. 2 υ φ χ + w.

PRECATIO.



Omine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientism omnibus eam cum siducià abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infu-

disti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant, intelligam, sed etiam ita mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tua, tum doctrina tum pietate prosiciam, ut qui essicias omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuz. AMEN.

A PRAYER.



Almighty Lord and Merciful Father, Maker of Heaven and Earth, which of thy free Liberality givest Wildom abundantly to all that with Faith and full Assurance ask it of thee, beautiste by the Light of thy Heavenly Grace the Towardness of my Wit, the which with all Powers of Nature thou hast poured into me:

that I may not only understand those things which may effectually bring me to the Knowledge of thee and the Lord Jesu our Saviour; but also with my whole Heart and Will, constantly sollow the same, and receive daily Increase through thy bountiful Goodness towards me, as well in good Life as Dostrine; so that thou which workest all things in all Creatures, may it make thy gracious Benefits shine in me, to the endless Glory and Honour of thing immortal Majesty. So be so

NTRODUCTION

TO THE

Eight Parts of Latin SPEECH.

N Speech be these Eight Parts following:

Noun, Adverb, Pronoun, decli-Conjunction, undecli-Verb, ned. Preposition, ned. Participle,

Of a NOUN.



Noun is the Name A Noun.
of a Thing that may
be seen, felt, heard
or understood: As
the Name of my
Hand in Latin, is
manus; the Name
of an House, is domus; the Name of
Goodness, is bonitas.

Of Nouris, some be Substantives, and some Nouris of two of

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by A Noun himself, and requireth not another Word to substantive be joined with him to shew his Signification;

Digitized by GOOGIC AS

as, homo a man: And it is declined with one Article; as, bic magister, a Master: Or else with two at the most; as, hic & hac parens, a father or mother.

A Noun Adjective.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it felf in Reason or Signification, but requireth to be joined with another Word; as, bonus, good, pulcher, fair. And it is declined either with three Terminations; as, bonus, bona, bonum: Or else with three Articles; as, bic,

hac & hoc fælix, happy: hic & hac levis, &

Two

boc leve, light.

kinds of Nouns Substantives.

A Noun Substantive either is Proper to the thing that it betokeneth; as, Edvardus is my proper Name: Or else is Common to more; as, Homo is a Name common to all Men.

Numbers of Nouns.

N. Nouns be Two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular Number speaketh but of one; as, Lapis, a Stone. The Plural Number speaketh of more than one; 28, Lapides, Stones.

Cases of Nouns.

TOuns be declined with Six Cases, Singularly and Plurally; the Nominative; the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

The Nominative Case cometh before the Nominaeive Case. Verb, and answereth to this Question, who or what? as, Magister docet, the Master seacheth.

The Genitive Case is known by this Token Geniuse. of, and answereth to this Question, Whose whereof? as, Dostrina Magistri, the Learning of the Master.

The Dative Case is known by this Token Dative, To, and answereth to this Question, To whom I To what? as, Do librum magistro, I give

Book to the Master.

The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, Accusaand answereth to this Question whom or tive what? as, Amo Magistrum, I love the Master.

The Vocative Case is known by Calling or Vocative.

Speaking to; as, O Magister, O Master.

The Ablative Case is commonly joined with Ablative. Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case; as, De Mugistro, Of the Master. Coram Magistro, Before the Master.

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By and Thun, after the Comparative Degree, be Signs of the Ablative Case.

Articles.

Rticles are borrowed of the Pronoun; and be thus declined.

Nom, bic, bec, hoc.

Genitivo hajus.

Dativo hajus.

Acc. hine, hane, hoc.

Vocativo caret.

Ablat. hoc, has, hoc.

Gens

Genders of Nouns.

Enders of Nouns be Seven; the Mascu I line, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this

Article Hic; as, Hic vir, a Man.

The Feminine Gender is declined with this Article Hac; as, Hac mulier a Woman.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this

Article Hoc.; as, Hoc faxum, a stone.

The Commune of two is declined with Hie and Hee; as, Hie & hee parens, a Father or Mother.

The Commune of three is declined with Hic bac and hoc; as, Hic hac & hoc falix, happy.

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic

or Hec; as, His vel hec dies, a Day.

The Epicene Gender is declined with one Article, and under that one Article both Kinds are fignified; as, Hic passer, a Sparrow. Hac aquila, an Eagle, both He and She.

The Declensions of Nouns.

There be five Declensions of Nouns.

The first is when the Genitive and Dative Case Singular end in a diphthong. The Accusative in am. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in a. The Nomina-

tive

Light Parts of Speech.

ive Plural in a diphthong. The Genitive in rum. The Dative in is. The Accusative in as. the Vocative like the Nominative. The Abative in is: As in Example.

"Nomin. hæc musa." Gen. hujus muse.

Gen. hujus muse.

Dat. huic muse.

Acc. hanc musam.

Voc. ô musa.

Abl ah has musa.

(Nomin. hæ musæ. Gen. barum musa- mensa. D.his musis. (rum Hic Po-Acc.has.musas. Vocat. ô musæ.

(Abl. ab his musis. Abl.ab bas musa. Note that Filia and Nata do make the Da- Note

tive and the Ablative Plural in is or in abus. Also dea, mula, equa, liberta, anima, famula, ferva, socia, asina, due, ambæ, make the Dative and the Ablative Case Plural in abus only.

He second is when the Genitive Singular ends in i. The Dative in o. The Accufative in um. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative. The Ablative in o. The Nominative Plural in i. The Genitive in orum. The Dative in is. The Accusative in os. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ab-

lative in is. As in Example. N. hic magister.

G. hujus magistri.

D. huic magistro.

Abl. ab boc magi-

Voc. ô magister.

A.hunc magistrum

Nom. hi magistri. Gen. horum magi- Hic vir.

(Strorum. Hic li-Dat.his magistris. ber. Ac. hos magistros. lus. Hic logos.

Voc. ô magistri. A. ab his magistris.

10

Note.

Note.

malum. Foc Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative shall end in e; as Nominative hic Dominus, Vocative of Domine; except Deus, that maketh of Deus, Filius of Fili, Genius of Geni, and mens, Vocative mi.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper Name of a Man, the Vocative shall end in i, as, Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo & Georgi.

Also these Nouns sollowing, make their Vocative in e or in us; as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius, Bacchus.

Note also that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Decleusion soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative and the Vocative alike in both Numbers, and in the Plural Number they end all in a.

As in Example.

N. hoc regnum.

Gen.hujus regni.

Dat. huic regno.

Ac. hoc regnum.

Nominat.hæc regna.

G. horum regnorum.

Dativo his regnis.

Ac. hæc regna.

Voc. ô regnum.

A. ab hoc regno.

Abl. ab his regnis.

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter Gender in o, and be thus declined.

Plu.

Nominativo ambo, amba, ambo. Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum. Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Accusativo ambos, ambas, ambo. Vocativo ambo, ambæ, ambo. Abl. ambobis, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise He third is when the Genitive Singular endeth in is. The Dative in i. The Accusative in em; and sometime in im, and fometime in both. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e or i; and fometime in both. The Nominative Plural in es. The Genitive in um; and sometime in lum. The Dative in bus. The Accusative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in bus: As in Example. Nom. bic lapis. Hic pa-Nom. hi lapides. ter. Gen.hujus lapidis./ G. horum lapidum. Hic pa-Dat huic lapidi. Dat. his lapidibus. nis, Hoc opus. \Ac.hunc lapidem.(Acc. hos lapides. -Hoc ca-Vocativo ô lapis. Vocat. ô lapides. Dut. Ab. ab his lapidibus nubes. Hæc Abl.ab hoc lapide. N.hice hecparens. N.hic ha parentes hac bu-G. hajus parentis. G.horum & harum bo. Hæc vir-D. huis parenti. (parentum. tus., D. his parentibu. Hoc am-< Acc. hunt & hanc > A.bos & has paren-mal. V. ô parentes. (tes. bile. A.ab bu parentilus car. (parentem. V.d parens. (rente. Acab hoc & hac pa-The

An Introduction to the

The fourth is when the Genitive Cafe
Singular endeth in w. The Dative in

ii. The Accusative in um. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in u. The Nominative Plural in us. The Genitive in um. The Dative in ibus. The Accusative in us. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ibus.

As in Example.

Mic (Nom. hac manus.)

Gradus. Gen.hujus manus.

Gen.hujus manus.

Dat. huic manui.

A. hanc manum.

Vocat. ê manus.

ornu.

Ab. ab hae manu. Ab. ab his manibus.

The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative Case Singular do end in ii. The Accusative in em. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e. The Nominative Plant in a The Continue in any The

Vecativo ê manus.

minative. The Ablative in e. The Nominative Plural in es. The Genitive in erum. The Dative in ebus. The Accusative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ebus: As in Example.

in ebus: As in Example.

Nom. hæc facies.

Gen. hujus faciei.

Dat. buic faciei.

Acc. hanc faciem.

Vocativo ô facies.

Abl. ab hâc facie,

Ab. ab his faciebus

Digitized by Google

Not

Eight Parts of Speech.

Note, that all Nouns of the fifth Decletfion be of the Ferminine Gender, except Meridies and Dies.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun Adjective of three Terminations, is thus declined, after the first and second Declension.

| N.bonus, bona, bonum. | No. boni, bona, bona. Niger, Gen. boni, bona, boni; G. bonorum, bonarum, a, um. D. boni. (bonorum. Tardus; D. boni. (bonorum. Tardus; A. bonum, bona, bona. Ablativo bonis.

There are, besides these, certain Nouns An Ex-Adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive Case Singular in ins, and the Dative in i: Which be these

that follow, with their Compounds.

N. unis, una; unum.

G. unius.

D. unis. (num.)

A. unos, unas, unas.

V. une, una, unum.

Mb. uno, una, uno.

Ablativo unis.

Note that unus, a, um, hath not the Plu- word ral Number, but when it is joined with a Word that lacketh the Singular Number;

as, Una litera, Una ménia.

In like manner be declined totus, folus, Africand also ullus, aliut, alter, arer and neuter, hach faving that these five last rehearsed lack the alius Vocative Case.

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined, after the third Declension.

Nomin a. his bas &? boc felix. Gen. bujus felicis. Dat. huic felici.

A. bunc & banc felicem & hoc felix. Vocat. 6 felix.

Abl. ab hoe has & hos felice, vel felici. No. bic & bec triftis

o hoc trifte. Gen. hujus triffin. Dat. huic trifti. Ac. hunc & hanc triftem, & hoc trifte. V. 6 triftis, & 6 trifté.

Ablat. ab hoc has &

boc trifti.

& hæc felicia. Gen. horum, barum & borum felicium. Dat. bis felicibus. Ac. bos of has felices. & bac felicia.

Nom. hi & ha felices.

V. felices, & 6 felicia. Abl. ab hu felicibus. (Nom. bi & ha tristes.

& bac triffia. Gen.borum, barum & borum triftium. Dat. bis triftibus.

Ac. bos & bas triftes.

O hac triftia.

V. 6 triftes, & 6 wiftia. Ab. ab his tristibus.

Comparison of Nouns.

Djectives whose Signification may increase or be diminished, may form Comparison.

There be three Degrees of Comparison: The Positive, the Comparative and the Su-

of Comperlative. parison. The Po-

The Politive betokeneth the thing absolutely without Excess: as, Durus, Hard.

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in Signification; as, Durior, Harder. And it is formed of the first Case of his Pofitive

itized by Google

The Compamtive.

fitive.

Three

degrees

Ingens.

Solers.

Caper,

tus.

Levis &

ževe. Ce-

ter cele-

sis & ce-

Bere. Me-

For & znelius. sitive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and is; as, of Duri, hic & hac durior, & hoc durius; of Tristi, hic & hac tristior, & hoc tristius; of Dulci, hic & hac dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in The the highest degree; as, Durissimus, Hardest. Superlative. And it is formed of the first Case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto f, and simus; as of Duri, durissimus; of Tristi,

tristissimus; of Dulci, dulcissimus.

From these general Rules are excepted Exception these that follow: Bonus, melior, optimus.

Malus, pejor, pessimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multam plus plurimum.

And if the Positive end in er, the Superla-Acer. tive is formed of the Nominative Case by Acer. putting to rimus; as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Also these Nouns ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing lis into limus; as, Humilis, humillimus; Similis, simillimus; facilis, facillimus; Grasilis, gracillimus; Agilis, agillimus; Docilis, docillimus;

All other Noins ending in lis do follow the general Rule aforegoing; as, Utilis, utilissimus.

Also if a Vowel come before us, it is com-Igneus.
pared by Magis and Maxime; as, Pius, magis Impius.
pius, maxime pius. Assiduus, magis assiduus, strenuus
maxime assiduus.

B 3

Of the Pronoun.



PRONOUN is a Part of Speech much like to a Noun; which is used in shewing or rehearling.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, . sui, ille, ipse, iste, bic, is, meus, tuus,

suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, whereof four have the Vocative Case; as, Tu, meus, noster and nostras; and all others lack the Vocative Cafe.

To these may be added their Compounds, Egomet, tute, idem, and also Qui, que, quod.

These eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, ifte, his and is, be Primitives; so called, for because they be not derived of others. they be also called Demonstratives, because

they shew a thing not spoken of before.

And thefe fix, Hic, ille, ifte, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives, because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Thefe feven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be Derivatives: For they be derived of their Primitives, mei, tui, sui, nofiri and veftri.

There belong to a Pronoun these five things, Number, Cafe and Gender, as are in a Noun, Declention and Person, as here followeth.

fifteen Pronouns.

Primi-RIVES.

Demonferatives

Relatives.

Deriva-

Five: things belong

The Decleniions of Pronouns.

There be four Declensions of Pronouns. These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first The first Declension, and be thus declined. declen-(Nominativo Nos. Nominativo Ego. Gen. nostrûm vel Genitivo mei. D. nobis (nostri. Dativo mihi. Accusativo nos. Accusativo me. Vocativo caret. Vocativo caret. Ablativo à nobisi Ablativo à me. Nominativo vos. Nominativo tu. Genit. vestrum vel Genitivo tui. D. vobus. (vestri. Dativo tibi. Accusativo te. Accusativo vos. ~ Nocativo à vos. Vocativo ô tu. (Ablativo à vobis. Ablativo à te. Singul. > (Nominativo caret. > (Accusativo se. and > Genitivo sui. Vocat. caret. CAblativo à se. Plural.) C Dativo fibi. These fix, Ille, ipse, ifte, hic, is, and qui, be The of the second Declention, and be thus de-second clined. (Nom. ifti, ifte, ifta. N.iste,ista,istud. Genetivo istins. A 5 G. istorum, ifarum, (ifterum. D. istis. Acc. istos, istas, ista. Acciffum iftams Vocativo caret. Ablative istis. Abl. isto ista isto.

Ille is declined like Iste, and also Iste, saving that the Neuter Gender in the Nominative Case and in the Accusative Case Singular maketh issum.

Nominativo hic, hac, hoc. Genitivo bujus. Dativo buic: as afore in the Noun.

Nom. is, ea, id.
Genitivo ejus.
Dativo ei.
Dativo ei.
A. eum, eam, id.
Vocativo caret.
Ablat.eo, eà, eo.

Nominat. ii, ea, ea.
Gen.eorum, earum, eoD. iis vel'eis. (rum.
Accusat. eos, eas, ea.
Vocativo caret.
Ablativo iis vel eis.

Genitivo cujus.
Dativo cui.
Ac. quem, quam,
V. caret. (quod.
Abl.quo,qua,quo,
vel qui.

G. quorum, quarum,
(quorum, quarum,
Ac. ques, quess.
Acc. quos, quas, que.
Vocativo caret.
Abl.quibus vel quess.

Nom. qui, que, que.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined whether they be Interrogatives or Indefinites.

Also Quisquis is thus declined.

N. qui que quod.

Over. Where note that Quid is always a Sulfi

whose. Where note that Quid is always a Subflantive of the Neuter Gender.
The The These five, Meus, tuus, suus, noster and ve-

hird de ger, are of the third Declension, and be declined ned like Neuns Adjectives of three Terminations, in this wife.

Singu-

Eight Parts of Speech.

N. Meus, mea, meum.
Gen.mei, mea, mei.
Dat. meo, mea, meo

A. meum, meam, meum.
Ab. meo, mea, meum.
Ab. meo, mea, meo.
Ab. meo, mea, meo.
Ablativo meis.

So is Nofter declined, and Tuns, suns, vester; saving that these three last do lack the Vocative Cale.

Nostras, vestras, and this Noun Cujas, be the fourth of the fourth Declension, and be thus de-declension.

N. bic & bec nostras

& hoc nostrate.

Gen. hujus nostratis.

Dat. huic nostrati.

A. hunc & hanc nostrate.

Vocat. & nostras & d

nostrate.

Abt. ab hoc, hac & hoc

nostrate vel nostrati.

N. his ha nostrates,

so has nostratia.

Gen. borum, harum so
borum nostratium.

Dat, his nostratibus.

A. hos so has nostrate

so has nostratia.

Vocat. 6 nostrates so
6 nostratia.

Ab. ab his nostratibus.

Here is to be noted, that Noftras, Ve-Note, ftras, and this Noun Cujas be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects of Factions.

A Pronoun hath three persons.

Persons three.

The first Person speaketh of himself; as, Ego, I; Nos, We.

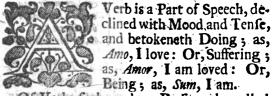
The fecond Person is spoken to; as, Tu, Thou; Vos, Ye. And of this Person is also

By the every Vocative Case *.

The third Person is spoken of; as, Ille, He; Illi, They. And therefore all Nouns, Pronouns and Participles be of the third Person, except Ego, Nos, Tu and Vos.

Of a Verb.

A Verb.



Personals; as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as have no Persons be called Impersonals; as, Tadet, it inketh. Oportet, it behoveth.

Of

Eight Parts of Speech: 17

Of Verbs Perfonals there be five kinds, Verbs Performent, Passive, Neuter, Deponent and Com-ruls.

A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth Active. to do; as, Amo, I love, and by putting to r, it may be a Passive; as, Amor.

A Verb Passive endeth in or, and betoken-passive, eth to suffer; as Amor, I am loved, and by putting away r it may be an Active; as,

Amo.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o or m, and Neuter. cannot take r to make him a Passive; as, Curro, I run; Sum, I am. And it is Englished fometimes Actively; as, Curro, I run: and sometimes Passively; as, Egroto, Lamsick.

A Verb Deponent endeth in r, like a Depo-Passive, and yet in Signification is but either near. Active; as, Loquor verbum, I speak a Word: Or Neuter; as, Glorior, Iboast.

A Verb Commune endeth in r, and yet comin Signification is both Active and Passive; mune, as, Osculor te, I kiss thee. Osculor à te, I aux kissed of thee.

MOODS.

Here be six Moods; the Indicative, the Moods Imperative, the Optative, the Poten-six tial, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

The

Indica-The Indicative Mood sheweth a Reason cative. true or false; as, Ego amo, I love. Or else asketh a Question; as, Amas tu? doest thou

Impen-The Imperative biddeth or commandeth; tive. as, Ama, Love thou.

Optative: The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these Signs, Would God, I pray God, or God grant; as, Utinam amem, I pray God I love; and hath commonly an Adverb of wishing joined with him.

The Potential Mood is known by these Signs, May, can, might, would, should, could, or ought; as, Amem, I may or can love: without an Adverb joined with him.

Subjun-The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with him; as, Chm amarem, when I loved. And it is called the Subjunctive Mood, because it dependeth upon another Verh in the same Sentence, either going before or coming after; as, Cum amarem, eram miser, when I loved, I was a

wretch. The Infinitive Mood fignifieth to do, to fuffer, or to be; and hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative Case before him; and is commonly known by this Sign To, as, - Amures To love: Also when two Verbs come together without any Nominative Case between them, then the latter shall be the In-

Poten- . tial.

love ?

Ctive.

Infini-

Infinitive Mood; as, Cupio discere, I desire

GERUNDS.

There be moreover belonging to the In-Gerunds finitive Mood of Verbs, certain Voices three di, called Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum: Which have both Active and Paffive Signification; as, Amandi, of loving, or of being loved. Amando, in loving, or in being loved. Amandum, to love, or to be loved.

SUPINES.

Here be also pertaining unto Verbs, two supines. Supines: The one ending in um, which two, in is called the first Supine, because it hath the Signification of the Verb Active; as, Eo amatum, I go to love. And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the Signification Passive; as, Difficilis amatu, Hard to be loved.

TENSES.

There be five Tenses or Times; the Pre-reason fent Vense, the Preterimperfect, the sive.

Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future Tense.

.Coorle

Indicative Mood, Present

Tense Singular.

I love, Thou lovest, He loveth, We love, Te lave, They love:
or, or, or, or, or, or, or, do love. do love. do love. do love.

A Mo, amas, amat.
Doceo,doces,docet.
Lego, legis, legit.
Audio,audis,audit.

Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Preterim- Amabam, I loved or did love.

perfect v Docebam, Legebam, bas, bat, Plur, bamus, batis, bant.

gular. Audiebam,

Preterper Amavi, fed Tense Jocui, Jungular. Legi, Audivi. Sifti, it. Mur. imus, istis, erunt vel ere.

Preterfly- Amaveram, I had loved.
perfell Docueram, Legeram, Legeram, Ladiveram, Salar. Plur: ramus, ratis, rant.
gular.

Future Amabo, I shall or will love.

Tenle singular. Legam, Audiam, Ses, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Impera-

Imperative Mood.

Love Love be, or Love we, or Love Love they, or let them love. thou. let him lave. let us lave. YC. amet, amate. ament. Pl. amemus amato: amato. amatore; amanto. Doce, doceat, docete, doceant. Pl.doceamus. docetote: docento. doceto: doceto. legat. legite. legant. Pl. legamus legito: legito. legitote: leguntot Audi, audiat, Plaudiamus. audite, audiana audito: audito. auditote Saudiunto.

Optative Mood.

Amem, ames, amet. PLut. amemus, ametis ament.

Prefent

Doceam, Tenfe fing. as, at. Plur. utin. amus, atis, and utinam Legam, Audiam, Preveries: Amarem,) Would God I loved of did love. Docerem, perfelt Legerem, Cres, ret. Plur, utin. remus, retis, rent. Tenfe fing. Audirem. utinam. I pray God I bave loved. T Preterper-C Amaverim, fest Tenfes Docuerim. ris, rit. Placimus, ritis, rint. linzular. Legerim. utinam Audiverim, Would God I had loved. Amaviffent Preterplu-C Docuiffem. Derfelt fes, fet. Pl. utin. semus, secis, sent. Tenle ling. Legissem, utinam Audivissem. Amavero,) God grant I that or will i ve bereafter. Future : Docuero, Tense sinris, fil. Pl. utin rimus riels, rint. Legero, · · Audivero.

An Introduction to the

Potential Mood.

4

I may or can love.

Present Doceam, Legam, Las, att. Plur. amus, atis, ant. Audiam, Audiam,

Preterim Amarem, I might would, should, ought or could perfect Docerem, (love. Tense sing. Legerem, res, ret. Plur. remus, retis, rent. Audirem, Seen and Plur. remus, retis, rent.

Preterper- Amaverim, I might, would, should or ought to fest Tense Docuerim, (beve loved. singular. Legerim, ris, rit. Pl. rimus, ritis, rint. Audiverim,

Prescribe Amavissem, I might, would, should or eaght to perfect Docuissem, fes, set. Plur semus, setia, senc.

Audivissem, Sence Plur semus, setia, sence

Future Docuero, I may or can love bereafter.

Tense sing. Legero, Cris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.

Audivoro,

Subjunctivé Mood.

When I love

Prelons Amem, ames, amet. P.cum amemus, ametis, amene benje fing. Doceam, Legam, Legam, Audiam, Sas, at. Plus. cum amus, atis, ant.

Digitized by Google Preses

Preterim- CAmarem, When I loved or did love. perfect Docerem, fed Tenle Legerem, Cres, ret. Plu. cum remu is rent. fing, Cum (Audirem, When I have lo Preterper- C Amaverim, fed Tense Docuerim, Cris, rit. Pl. cum rimus, ritis, rint. sing. Cum Legerim, Audiverim. Preterplu-C Amavistem. When I had loved. , perfect Docuissem. les, let. Pl. cum famus, letis, fent. Tense sing. Legissem. Cùm (Audivissem. Future Amavero, Tense sing. Docuero, When I shall or will love. Cùm Legero, ris, rit, Pl. cum rimus, ritis, rint, Audivero,

Infinitive Mood. Prefent and C Amare, Preterim-Docere, perfect Tenfe. Legere. Read. Audire. CHear. Freterperf. C Amaville. CLoved. and Preter-Docuite. To have Taught. pluperf. tenfe. Legiffe, or had Read. CAudivisse, Heard. (Amaturum, C Love, Fut. Tenfe 2Docturum, Teach. bereafter. Lecturum. Auditurum, 6. Hear. & CAmandi, of loving, I do, in loving, I dum, to leve. Docendi, of seashing, doin teaching, dum, to seach. Legendi, of reading, (do, in reading, (dum, to read, O (Audiendi, of bearing, Ido, in bearing, Idum, to bear.

A Participle Amans, loving.
of the Prefent Docens, teaching.
Tenfe.
Legens, reading.
Audiens, hearing.

A Participle Amaturus, to love or about to love of the first Fupocturus, to teach or about to teach.
Lecturus, to read or about to read.
Auditurus, to bear or about to bear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many Tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wife solutioning.

Sum, es, fui, effe, futurus, To be. .

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense Sum, 1 am: es, est. Plural. Sumus, estis, singular.

Preserimper-Seram, I was: eras, erat. Plural. eramus, felt Tense sing.

Preserperfect Sui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. Plural. fuimus, Fense sing.

Fuse sing.

Fense sing. ? fuistis, sucrunt vel sucre.

Preterpluper : Fueram, I had been: sucras, sucrat. Plural.

fest sense sing. ? fueramus, sucratis, sucrant.

Future Tense : Ero, I shall or will be : eris, erit. Pluraliter,

fingular. E etimus, eritis, erunt.

Impera-

Imperative Mood.

Prof. Sis, 7 Sit, Sit, Simus, Sitis, Sint, Tenfe Es, Efto, Si Efto. Plur. Simus, Efte, Sunto.

Optative Mood.

Potential Mood. met fice tic

Fuerim, I might, could, flould, or ought to have been: fueris, fuerit. Plural. fuerimus, fuerits, fuerint.

Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought to had been: fuisses, fuisset. Plur. fuissemus, fu-

Tense Singu-

Preserpluper-.

fest Tenfe Sin-Lular.

Future Tenfe

Singular.

tar.

issetis, fuissent.
Fuero, I may or can be bereafter: fueris, fuel
rit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

C3

Digitized by Google

Sul-

An Introduction to the 28 Subjunctive Mood.

Prefent Tenfe Sim, When I am : fis, fit. Plur. Cum fimus, Singul. Chm > fitis, fint. Effem, When I mis: effes, effet. Plur. Cum Preferimperessemus, essetis, essent. feit Tenfe

Singul. Cum Fuerim, When I have been : fueris, fuerit. Preterperfelt C

Pl. Com fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint. Tense Singul. . Čùm Friffem, When I bad been: fuiffes, fuiffet. Preterpluper-

Plur. Cam fuiffemus, fuissetis, fuissent. tel Tenfe fing. Cùm

Future Tenje. S Fuero, When I fall or will be : fueris, fuerit. Singul. Cum & Pier. Cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood. Prefent and 7

Serverperfest Luiste or bad horn. Ele, To be Preserimper-L perfect Tenfe. fest Tenfe. Future Tenfe. Fore vel futurum effe, To be bereafter.

AParticiple of Futurus, To be or about to be. the Future Tenfe

Verbs in Or of the four Conjugations be declined after these Examples.

Mor, amaris vel amare, amatus fum vel fui, amara amatus, amandus, To be loved. Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri doctus, docendus. To be taught.

Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus fum vel fui, legi, lectus, le gendus. To be read. Audior, audīris vel audīre, auditus sum vel fui, audīri, au

tipus, audiendus. To be beard. Indica

Indicative Mood.

I'am loved Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur. 2 mur. Present Boceor, doceris vel docere, docetur. 2 mili. Tenfe sin. Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur. Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur, Preter- Amabar, I was loved. imperf: Docebaf, baris vel bare, batur. Plur. bamur, Singul. (Audiebar,) bamini, bantur. Preter- Amatus I have been tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel persed Doctus loved. fuit. Plu, ti sumus vel sustante fum vel mus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti singul. Auditus fui, sunt, suerunt vel suere. Preter CAmarus It had been tus eras vel fueras, tus eras loved. Vel fuerat. Pl. ti eramus vel pluperf. Doctus Tense Lectus Geram vel fueramus, ti eratis vel sue singul. Auditus fueram, cratis, ti erant vel suerant. Amabor, 2 I shall or will be loved. Future Docebor, Sberis vel bere, itur. Pl. bimur, imim. Tense sin. Legar, untur. Audiar, Seris velere,etur. Plemur,emini,entur

Imperative Mood.

loved.

Amare, ametur, 2 Plu ame- ? Amamini, amentur,

Be thou

Let bim

be loved.

Let us be Be ye

loved.

Let them

be loved.

amator; amator. mur. amaminor; amantor. Docere, doceatur, Pl. docea- Docemini, doceantur. docetor; docetor. mur. doceminor; docentor. Legere, legatur, Pl. lega- Legimini, legantur, legitor: legitor. legitor. legiminor: leguntor. Audire, audiatur, Pl. audia Audimini, audiantur, auditor; auditor. mur. audiminor; audiuntor Optariv

Optative Mood.

God grant I be leved.

Profess Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Pl.us, emur, emini, entur.
Te afe sinBular, Legar, aris vel are, atur. Pl. usi, amur, amilitinam Audiar,
Preserim-Amarer, Would God I were loved.
Perfett Docerer,

Tenfe sing. Legerer, Preris vel rere, retur. Pl. uti. remur, Utinam Audirer, (remini, rentur. I pray God I have been loved.

Preterper- Amatus Jum vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus fedt Tense Doctus sit vel fuerit. Pl. usinam ti simus vel surgular Lectus Suerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Would God I had been foved.

Preterplu- Amatus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, perses Doctus tus esset vel fuissem. It esses vel fuissemus, ti esset vel fuissemus, ti esset vel fuissemus, ti esset vel fuissemus. Auditus sette vel fuissemus vel fuissemus.

Future Amatus Pero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus renfe singular, Lectus Vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis,
litinam Auditus Sti erunt vel fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

Present Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Pl. emur, emini, entut. Fense sin- Docear, Legar, Pl. amur, amini, Audiar, Audiar, (antur.

Google

Pre-

Eight Parts of Speech.

Preterim- (Amarer,) I would, should, or ought to be loved. Docerer, Perfest Legerer, (reris vel rere, retur. Pl. remur, remi-

gular. Audirer, Ini, rentur. I would, should, or ought to have been loved.

Amatus Im vel fuerim, tus fis vel fueris, tus fit Preter-Doctus perfett (vel fuerit. Pl. ti timus vel fuerimus. Tense sinti fitis vel fueritis, ti fint vel fuerint. Lectus

gular. (Auditus I would, should, or ought to had been loved. Preterplu- (Amatus Jeffem vel fuiffem, tus effes vel fuiffes. Doctus L tus effet vel fuiffet. Plur. ti effemus perfect vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, Tense sin- Lectus

Auditus Iti essent vel fuissent. gular. 1 may or can be loved bereafter. Future **A**matus

Jero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus Tense sin- Doctus erit vel fuerit. Plur. ti erīmus vel zular. Lectus fuerīmus, ti erītis vel fuerītis. ti e-Auditus Irunt velfuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Amer, eris velere, etur. P.cum emur, emini, entur. Tense sin- Docear. lantur. Legar, gular.

aris vel are atur. P.cum amur, amini. Cùm Audiar, Preterim- (Amarér, When I was loved.

perfeat Docerer. Tense sing, Legerer, Creris vel rere, retur. Pl.cum remur,

Cum Audirer. (remini, rentur. When I have been loved.

Preserper- C Amatus Isim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus (fit vel fuerit. Plu. com ti fimus vel fest Tense)Doctus **SLea**us Cfuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint fingular. Cum (Auditus) vel fuerint.

Digitized by Google

Pres

21

Preterplu- Amatus Jessen vel fuissen, tus estes vel fuisses, perfett Doctus Tense sing. Lectus Tus estes vel fuissem, ti estes vel fuisses. Cum Auditus tis; ti essent vel fuissent.

When I shall or will be loved.

Future Amatus tus ero vel suero, tus eris vel sueris, Tense sin-Dostus tus erit vel suerit. Pl. cum ti erit yelfuer.

Cum Auditus ristis, ti erunt vel suerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present Amari, and Preand Preterimpersell Tense. Andiri, To be Read. Heard:

Prescriper- Amatum, To have or had been loved.

fed and Doctum,

Prescriptu- Lectum,

perf. Tenfe; Auditum,

Future Doctum iri, vel amandum esse, loved Tranghi Tense. Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, read heard Section iri, vel audiendum esse, read heard Section iri, vel amandum esse, read hear

A Participle Amatus, Loved.
of the Preof Lectus, Taught.
Lectus, Read.
Tense.

A Participle Amandus,
of the Future Docendus,
in dus.
Legendus,
Audiendus,
Comments

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule, which are declined and formed in manner following.

Offum, potes, potui, poffe, potens: To may or can: Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum : supinis caret : volens : To will or to be willing.

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum : supinis caret : nolens : To nill or to be un-

willing.

. Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret: malens: To have rather or to be more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edi,edere vel esse : edendi,edendo, edendum : efum, efu, vel eftum, eftu : edens, efurus

vel esturus : To eat. Pio, fis, factus fom vel fui, fieri : factus, faciendus,

To be made or to be done. Pero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum;

latum, latu: ferens, laturus : To bear or Suffer.

Peror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri : latus, ferendus: To be born or suffered.

Indicative Mood.

Possum, potes, potest. Volo, vis, vult. Nolo, nonvis, nonvult Malo, mavis, mavult. Edo, edis vel es, edit Fio, fis, fit. (vel'eft. Fero, fers, fert. Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Possumus, potestis, possunt, Volumus, vultis, volunt. Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt, Malumus mavultis malunt < Edimus, edicis vel eftis, eduni

Fimus, fitis, fiunt. Ferimus, fertis, ferunt. Ferimar, ferimini, ferni An Introduction to the

| Poteram, Volebam, |
| Preterim- | Nolebam, |

Preterimperfelt si Tense ngular.

Malebam, as, at. Plural. amus, atis, ant. Edebam, Fiebam,

Fiebam,
Ferebam,
(mini, bantur,
Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. Plu. bamur, baPotui, 7 (Malui, 7)

Preterperfed Tense singular. Volui, Sedi, Sistift. Plaimus, istis, erunt (vel ere, sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. Plati sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt suerunt vel suere.

PreterpluVolueram, Ederam, ras, rat. Pl. ramus, perfed
Nolueram, Sulleram, (ratis, rant. Pl. ramus, perfed
Tenfe ingular.
Factus
Latus
Vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. Plur. ti eramus vel fueram, ti eramus vel fuerant.

Future
Tense singular.

Potero, eris, erit. Plur. erīmus, erītis, erunt.
Volam, S Edam,
Nolam, Fiam,
Malam, Feram,
Perar, ferēris vel ferere, ferētur. Plur. ferēmur,
feremini, ferentur.

Possam, Volo, Malo, bave no Imperative Mood.

In pe-

35

```
Imperative Mood.
      Noli, nolito. Plureliser Nolite, nolitote.
Fresent Tense singular
      Es, esto: 7 estat.
                                         edite, este, C Edant,
                           P.Edamus Zestote
      ede.
                esto.
                                                     edun-
                edito:
                                       editote:
      edito:
                                                         to.
                          Pl.Fiamus, Fite,
               7 Fiat.
                                                     Fiant,
      Fito tu:
               fito :
                                        fitote:
                                                    iunto.
                           Pl. Fe- Ferte,
      Fer,
                Ferat,
                                                Ferant.
                                     fertote:
                                                ferunto.
     ferto:
               (ferto:
                          (ramus.
              ? Feratur, & Pl. Fe- ; Ferimini, ? Ferantur,
     Ferre,
                         Tramur. ? feriminor: S feruntor.
      fertor: Sertor:
                   Optarive Mood.
          Possim, ? Nolim, ? is, it. Plural. utinam imus, Velim, ? Malim, S itis, int.
 Lee ens
          Edam,
Tense
          Fiam,
                   as, at. Plur. utinam amus, atis, ant.
Mular
         Feram,
Utinam
          Ferar, raris vel are, atur. Pl. w. amur, amini, antur.
         Poffem, ) ( Ederem 31
         Vellem, ( ) vel effem, (es, et. Plur, utin. conus,
imperf. Nollem, Fierem,
                                      etis, ent.
          Mallem, J. Ferrem,
Tense
         Ferrer reris vel rere retur . Il.ut.emur, emini, entur.
fing. Ut.
          Potuerim, 7 (Maluerim, Cris, rit. Plural, mi-
          Voluerim,
                      >2 Ederim. 2
                                         nam rimus, ritis,
                                       rint.
          Noluerim, \ Tulerim.
perfett
                 I'm vel fuerini, tus fis vel fueris, tus fit vel
Tenfe
          Factus > fuerit. Pl. aii. ti fimus vel fuerimus, ti
fing.Ut.
         Latus & figis vel fueritis, ti fint vel fuerint.
          Potuissem, C Maluissem, C ses, set. Plur. winam
          Voluissem,
                         Ediffen,
                                        semus, setis, sent.
          Noluissem,
                     S Tulissem, & essent vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses,
pluperf.
Tense.
                       tus effet vel fuiffet. Pl. uti ti effemus
Ing. Ut. | Factus ( )
```

Latus C

vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti

essent vel fuissent.

Future
Voluero, Calento, Cris, rit. Plur, minam
Voluero, Edero, rīmus, rītis, rint.
Noluero, Tulero,
Vero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit.
Vel fuerit. Pluis, ti erīmus vel fuerimus, ti erīmus vel fuerimus, ti erītis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potential and the Subjunctive Moods are formed like the Optative in Voice, and do differ only in Signification and Sign of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Potuiffe. Pose, Velle, Voluisse. Nolle. Noluifie. Present Maluifle. Tenfe and. Malle. Edere vel elle, Edisse. Preterimperf.Tenfe. Tuliffe. Factem effe vel fuiffe. Latum elle vel fuisse. Ferri,

Future S Elurum elle. 3 Faftum iri vel faciendum elle. 7 Laturum elle. 3 Laturum iri, vel ferendum elle.

Ea and quee make iham and quibam in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, and ibo and quibo in the Future Tense; and in all other Moods and Tenses are varied like Verbs in O of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo oundum. Queundi, queundo, greunding.

Of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indica-Tenses live Mood, are formed the Preterpluperfect of the Tense of the same Mood, the Preterpersed Preter-Tense, the Preterplupersect Tense, and the persect Future Tense of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood, the Preterperfect Tense, and the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Infinitive Mood; as of Amavi, are formed, Amaveram, amaverim, amavero,

by changing i into e fhort; and amavissem, amavisse, keeping i fill. Mpersonals be declined throughout all Imperso-Moods and Tenfes in the Voice of the third Person Singular only; as, Delectat, de-lectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat decebit, decere. Studetur, ftudebatur, ftuditum eft vet fu-

it, ftuditum erat vel fuerat, ftudebitur, &c. And they have commonly before their English, this Sign It; as, It delighteth, De-

An Introduction to the

Of the Participle.



Participle is a Part of Speech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, Cafe and Declention; and part of a Verb, as Tenfe and Signification, and part

of both, as Number and Figure.

There be four kinds of Participles; one of the Present Tense, another of the Present kinds of Tense; one of the Future in rus, and another

of the Future in dus.

A Participle of the Present Tense, hath his English ending in ing; as, Loving; and his Latin in ans or ens; as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last Syllable into ns , as, Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audient. Anxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens. A Participle of the Future in rus betoken-

Future in rus.

Four

Participles.

Prefent

Tenfe.

eth to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active Voice; as, Amaturus, to love or about And it is formed of the latter Sur pine by putting to rus; as, Doctu, docturus. A Participle of the Preter Tense hath his

Preter Tense.

English ending in d, t or n; as, Loved, taught, flain : and his Latin in tus, sus, xus; as Amatus. Digitized by Google

eight Parts of Speech. matus, visus, nexus; and one in was; as,

Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter

Supine, by putting to 1; as, Lette, lettus, except Mortuus. A Participle of the Future in dus betoken- The fa-

eth to suffer like the Infinitive Mood of the cond fu-Passive Volce; as, Amandus, to be loved. And Tente in it is formed of the Genitive Case of the Par-dus. kiciple of the Present Tense, by changing ris into dus; 'as, Amantis, amandus; Legentis,

wendus. And it is also found to have the Signification of the Participle of the Present Tense; as, Legendis veteribus proficis, in read-

ing old Authors thou don profit. Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter of the which have the Supines come two Partici come ples, one of the Present Tense, and another two Parof the Future in rus; as, of Amo cometh amans, amaturus; of Curro, currens, curfurus.

Of a Verb Pallive whose Active hath the Of Pal-Supines come two Participles; one of the Preter Tenfe, and another of the Future interest dus; as, of Amor cometh amatus, amandus.

Of a Verb Deponent come three Partici Of a Deples'; one of the Prefent Tenles one of the three. reter Tenfe, and another of the Enture in rus; as of Anxilior cometh anxilians, auxiliains, auxiliuturus.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Acculative Gale after him, it may form also a Participle in due, as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a Verb Commune come four Participles 3 as of Largior cometh largieus, largisurus, lorgitus, largiendus.

mine ivut.

Partici-

ples de-

like Adectives.

clined

Participles of the Present Tense be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles:. as, Nominativo bic bec & boc awans, Genitive hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c.

Participles of other Tenfes be declined his Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings; as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum. Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of an Adverb.



Adverb is a part of speech joined to the Terbs, to declare their Signification.

Adverbs fome be of Time; as, Hodie, cras, beri, perendie, olim, ali quando, nuper, quando.

Some be of Place: as, Ubi, ibi, bic iftic,

illie, intus, foris.

Some

Mumber; as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, ist-THM. Order ; as, Inde, deinde, denique, poste-Asking, or doubting ; as, Cur, quare, under quorfum, num, nunquid. Calling , as, Heur, ô, chodain, Affirming ; as, Gerte, me, professo, fant, feiliget, livet, effor Denyings as Non, band, minime, neusiquam, nequaquam. Swearing , as, Pol, edepol, berche, mediurfidius. Exhoreing; as, Ein; agite, agodum. Flattering, as, Sodes, amabo. Forbidding; as, No. Willing ; as, Utinam, f, & f, 8. Gathering together; Simul, una, pariter, non modo, non solum. Parting ; as, Seorfin, figillatim, vicatin. Choosing; as, Potins, imó. A thing not finished ; as Pere, fere, prope, vix, mode, non. Shelving, as, En, ecce. Doubting , at, For fan, for fitan, fortaffu, ार्ज आधारिक विकास L Chance & 48, Drai, forguité. Libenefer en sie ficut; quafi, cen, tanquam, with.

ركام وظلك والارك

2 Qua

Digitized by Google

8 (Quality; as, Bene, male, docte, fortiter. Quantity; as, Multum, parum, mini-

Comparison; as, Tam, quam, magis, minus, maximé.

Certain Adverbs be compared; as, Docte, doctius, doctiffemé. Fortiter, fortius, fortiffi-

Mis. Frope, propies, proxime.

Also the Voices of Frepositions, if they be fet alone, not having any Cafual Word to serve unto joined with them, be not Prepor ficions, but are changed into Adverbs; as, Qui ante non cavet, post dolebit, He that bewareth not afore shall be forry afterward. Coram landars, & clam-visuperare, inhonest um eft, In Presence to commend one, and behind the back to dispraise is an unhonest point.

Of a Conjunction.



Conjunction is a part of Speech, that joineth Words and Sentences together.

Of Conjunctions forme be Copulatives; as, Et. que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be' Disjunctives; as, Aut, ve, vel, fou, five. Some

Discretives; as, Sed, quidem, autem, ve-

Causals; as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set sor quoniam.

Conditionals ; as, Si, fin, moda, dam,

dummodó.

Exceptives; as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, praterquam.

Interrogatives; as, Ne, an utrum, necne,

Mintives; as, Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proinc

Adversatives; as, Ets, quanquam, quam-

Redditives to the fame; as Tamen, atta-

Electives; as, Quam, ac, atque. Diminutives; as, Saltem, vel.

Of a Preposition



PREPOSITION is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition; as, Ad patrem: Or else in Composi-

tion; as, Indoctus.

An Introduction to the

These Prepositions following serve to

the Accufative Cafe. Ad, To. C Advertus. Apud, At. Ante, Before. Adver fum, ? On this Prope, Nigh. Citra, J fide. Propter, For. Secundum, LAfter. Circum, ZAbout. Circa, Contra, against. Trans, On the fur-Erga, Towards, ther fide. Extra, Without. Ultra, Beyond. Intra, Within. Præter, Befide. Supra, Above. Inter, Between. Infra, Beneath. Circiter, About. Juxta, Beside or nigh Ufque, Until. Ob, For. (to. Secus, By. Versus, Towards. Pone, Behind. Penes, In the power. Per, By or through.

Where note, that Versus is fire after has Casual Word; as, Londingen versus, towards London.

And likewift, may Pener and Vique be fee

....

These Prepositions following serve to

A, ab, abs, from or from Pro, For, Cum, with.

Coram, Before, or in Comparison.

presence.

Clam, privily.

De, Sine, Without Aligne, Without Br., Of or from Ex., Of or from Ex.

Where note that if the Cassal Word joyned with Tenns, be the Plural Number, it shall be put in the Genative Case, and be set before Tenus; as, Aurium cenus, Up to the Ears. Genuum tenus, Up to the Knees.

Note also that the Voice of Prepolitions being set alone without their Casual Words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforesaid in the Adderb.

These Prepositions following serve to

In with this Sign To, to the Accusative Case, as, In urben, Into the City. In without this Sign To, to the Abstative Case, as, In to see of, My hope is in thee.

4 Digitized by GOOGLE SX

An Introduction to the Sub noctem, A little before Night.
Sub judice lis est, the matter is before the Judge. Super lapidem, Upon a Stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.

Of an Interjection.

Subter aquis, under the Water.



N Interjection is a part of Speech which betokenerh a fudden Passion of the Mind under an unperfect Voice.

Some are of Mirth; as,

Sorrow; as, Hen, bei.

Dread; as, Atat.
Marvelling; as, Papa.
Disdaining; as, Hem, vab.
Shunning; as, Apage.

Praising; as, Euge.
Scorning; as, Hui.
Exclamation; as, Prob Deem atque be-

minum fidem!
Curling; as, Væ, malum.

Laughing; as, Ha, ha, he. Calling; as, Eho, ho, io.

Silence; as, An. And fuch others.

THE

THE states doth and

CONCORDS

O.F

LATIN SPEECH.



OR the due joining of Words in Construction, it is to be understood, that in Latin Speech there be three Concords. The first between the Nominative Case and the

Verb; the second between the Substantive and the Adjective; the third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord-

Hen an English is given to be made in Latin, look out the principal Verb. If there be more Verbs than one in a Sentence, the first is the principal Verb; except

initized by Google

it be the Infinitive Mood, or have before it a Relative; as, that, whom, which: Or a Con-junction; as, Ot, that; cum, when; si, if; and such others.

When we have found the Verb, ask this Question, who for what and the Word that a diwereth to the Obestion shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb; except it be a Verb Impersonal, which will have no Nominative Case. And the Nominative shall, in making and construing Latin, be set before the Vorb, except a Question be asked, and then the Nominative is set after the Verb, or after the Sign of the Verb; as, Amas the Lovest thous a Venice of Rex 2 Doth the King come?

Likewise if the Verb be of the Imperative Mood is Ana en Love thou. Amaro

And fornetime when this Sign it or there cometh before the English of the Verb, as, Est aller mene, It is my Book. Venir all me quidam, There came one to me. And that casual Word which cometh next after the Verb, and answereth to the Question. whom? or what? made by the Verb, shall com-Monly be the Acquiative Cafe; except the Verb do properly govern another Case after him to be construed withat & Si cupis phacere Magistro, nec fir tanks

Eight Parts of Speech.

ceffator, ut a calearibus a indigeas, If thou cover to please thy Master, use diligence, and be not so stack, that thou shalt need Spurs.

A Verb Perform agreeth with this Nominative Cale in Number and Perfor as, Praceptor legit, and verb negligitis, The Master readent and ye regard not. Where note, that the first Person is more worthy than the second, what the second more worthy than the third.

Many Nominative Cases Singular, with a Conjunction Coppliation coming between them, will have a Verb Plural, which Verb Plural shall agree with the Nominative Case of the most worthy Person; as, "Bgo of the famus in the, I and thou be in last M. "Tu & Pater periolizaminis Thouand the Rather are in jeopands." Pater So Plantifor accersant to, Thy Bather and thy Master save sent for thee.

When a Vorb cometh between two North native Cases of divers Northbers the Verb may indifferently accord with nitrible of them. To that they be both of one Person 1 as Annuatium in a amoris would be presented by The falling out of Loves in the Renewing of Love. Quid entire miss work superfum? For what remained faits only prayers? Pettera percustry potter quoide viber which suites the struck her break, and the hind suites. One Here

The Confirmation of the

50

Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verb, or else a whole Clause aforegoing, or else some Member of a Sentence, may be the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, Dilucula furgere, faluberrimum b oft, To rife betime in the morning, is the most whosome thing in the World. Midtum scire vita est jutundissima, To know much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) Life of all.

The feeded Concord of the Concord

The principal Coles Subgride in

THE THEN ye have an Adjective, ask this VV Question who? or what? and the Word that answereth to the Question, shall be the Subfantive to it.

The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Proroun, or Participle, agreeth with his Substantive in Case, Gender and Number; as, a Amicus derrus in a red incertà carnitur, a sure Friend is tryed in a doubtful matter. * Home armatus, a Man armed. Ager colendus, a Field to be tilled. His wir, this man, b meme berm eft, is my Matter matter

Where note, that the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Many Substantives Singular having a Coninnction Copulative coming between them,

Digitized by Google :

will have an Adjective Plural, which Adjective thall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender; as, * Rex & Regina beati, the King and Queen are bleffed.

The third Concord.

Hen ye have a Relative, ask this Quefiion who? or what? and the Word that answereth to the Question shall be the Antecedent to it.

The Antecedent most commonly is a Word that goeth before the Relative, and is re-

hearfed again of the Relative.

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person; as, Vir sapit b qui panca soquitur, that Man is wise that

speaketh few things or words.

Sometime the Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole Reason that goeth before
him, and then he shall be put in the Neuter
Gender and Singular Number; as, a in tempore, veni, a quod omnium rerum est primum,
I came in season which is the chiefest thing
of all. But if the Relative be referred to two
Clauses or more, then the Relative shall be
put in the Plural Number; as, Tu multum
dormis, et a safepe potas, qua ambo sant corport inimica, thou seepest much and drinkest
often,

often, both which things are naught for the Body.

When this English that may be turned into this English which, it is a Relative, otherwise it is a Conjunction, which in Latin is called quòd, or ut; and in making Latin it may elegantly be put away by turning the Nominative Case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood; as, Gaudeo quòd tu bene valer; Gaudeo te bene valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jube ut tu b abeas; Jubeo te b abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many Antecedents Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative between them, will have Relative Plural, which Relative shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender; as, "Imperium & "dignitas" que petiisti, the Bule and Dignity which thou hast required.

Rue in things not apt to have Life, the Neuter Gender is most worthy year and in such a Case, though the Substantives or Antecedents be of the Masculine, or of the Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Masculine, yet may the Adjective or Relative be not in the Neuter Gender stat. Are well for land land have fregist; the bow and arrows which thou hast broken.

Hen there cometh no Nominative. Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb; as Miser est a qui nummos, admiratur, wretched is that man that is in love with Money.

But when there cometh a Nominative. Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be such Case as the Verb will have after him; as, Felix b quem a faciunt a-liena a per cula cautum, Happy is he whom

other Mens Harms do make to beware.

As the Relative may be the Nominative Case to the Verb, so it may be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joined with, or that cometh after him; as, Disitias amare noti, a quod omnium est be ford dissimum. Love not thou Riches, which to do, is the most beggarly thing in the World.

Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the Rule of the Relative; as, Quis, nter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c., which evermore I come before the Verb like as the Relative doth; as, Hei mily, qualic arat! Talureraryd qualen nunquam a widi.

Yet here is to be understood and noted, a that the Relative is not always governed of:

the

the Verb that he cometh before, but sometimes of the Infinitive Mood that cometh after the Verb; as, Duibus volaifti me gratias agere, egi, What Persons thou willedit me to thank, I have thanked.

Sometime of a Participle; as, Duibus rebus addactus fecisti? With what things

moved didft thou it?

Sometime of the Gerund; as, b. Quæ nune non est a narrandi locus, Which things at this present is no time to tell.

Sometime of the Prepolition fet before him; as, b Quem a in locum deducta fit res, vides; Unto what state the matter is now brought thou feest.

Sometime of the Substantive that it doth accord with; as, Senties b qui a vir siem, thou flialt perceive what a Fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of speaking, qui is an Indefinite, afid not a Relative,

Sometime of a Noun Partitive or Distributive; as, b Quarum rerum utram minus velim, non facile possum existimare, Of the which two things whether I would less have.

I cannot easily effeem.

Sometime it is put in the Genitive Cale, by reason of a Substantive coming next after him; as, Ego illum non novi, to cujus taufa bec incipis, I knew him not for whose Cause thou beginnest this matter.

Some

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a Noun Substantive; as, Omnia tibi dabuntur quibus a opus habes, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of

Sometime of an Adverb; as, b Cui utrum bowiam procedam, nondum statui, Whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the Ablative case with this sign than, and is governed of the Comparative Degree coming after him: as, Viere virtute, b qua nihil est melius, Use vertue, than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the Ablative case absolute, as, Quantus erat Julius Casar, ab quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt? How worthy a man was Julius Casar, under whose Conduct the Romans sirst entred into Britain?

Allowhen it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the Ablative case; as, Ferrum babuit quo sa occideret. He had a knife wherewith he would have slain himself.

When a Relative cometh between two Substantives of divers genders it may indifferently accord with either of them; as, Avia bane passer appellatur; or Avis, based a spaterappellatur, The bird which is called a spate tow. Yea, though the Substantives be of different weeks.

Digitized by Google

The Construction of the

vers numbers also, as, Estne en Lutetia, paum nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? Or else, Estne ea Lutetia, paus nos Parissos dicimus?

Constructions of Nouns Substantives.

Hen two Substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be the Genitive Case; as, Facundia Cicerous, The Eloquence of Cicero. Opus Virgili, The Work of Virgil. Amotor studiorum, A lover of studies. Dogma Platenis, The Opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one Case; as, Pater new vir amat me puerum, My Father being a Man loveth me achilid.

When the English of this Word res is put with an Adjective, ye may put away res, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantice; as, * b Multa me impedierunt, Many things have letted me. And being so put, it may be the Substantive to an Adjective; as, * Pauca his b similia, A few things like unto these. * Nonnalla b bujusmodi, Man, things of like sort.

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender put alone without a Substantive, standeth for a Substantive, and may have a Genitive Case after

Digitized by Google

Eight Parts of Speech

after him, as if it were a Substantive; as, Multum b lucri, Much gain. 2 Quantum b negotii ? How much business? a Id b operis, That work.

Words importing Endowment of any Quality or Property, to the Praise or Dispraise of a Thing, coming after a Noun Substantive. or a Verb Substantive, may be put in the Ablative Case, or in the Genitive; as, Puer b bona indole, or a Puer b bone indolis, A Child of a good Towardness. * Puer b boni ingenii, or Puer bono ingenio, A Child of a good Wit.

Opus and usus when they be Latin for need, require an Ablative Case; as, " Opus oft mihi tuo pudicio, I have need of thy Judgment., Viginti minis usus est filio, My Son hatti need of Twenty Pounds.

Constructions of Adjestives.

The Genitive Cafe.

Djectives that fignify Defire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Ignorance, or Forgetfulness, and fuch other like, require a Genitive Case; as, a Cupidus auri, Covetous of money. Peritus belli, Expert of Warfare. Ignarus omnium, Ignorant of all things. * Fidens o animi, Bold of Heart. Dubins mentu, Doubtful of mind. Memor b pra, E 2 teriti.

The Construction of the terisi, mindful of what is past. * Reus b farti,

ferrer, mindful of what is pall. * Rens b farti.
Accused of Thest.

Nouns Partitives and certain Interrogatives, with certain Nouns of Number, require a Genitive Case; as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quiounque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an Interrogative; as, Unus, duo, tres, primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, a Aliquis nostrum; a Primus omnium.

When a Question is asked, the Answer in Latin must be made by the same Case of a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, and the same Tense of a Verb that the Question is asked by; as, "Cujus est fundus? Vicini. Quid agitur in tudo literario? Studetur. Except a Question be asked by Cujus, ja, jum; as "Cuja est sententia? Ciceronia. Or by a Word that may govern divers Cases; as, "Quantibe emisti librum? Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these Possessives, Mens, tuus, suus, noster, vester; as, "Cujus est domus? non b vestra, sed bb nostra.

Nouns of the Comparative and the Superlative Degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English of or among, require a Genitive Case; as, b Aurium a mollior est sinistra, Of the Ears, the left is the softer. Cicero b Oratorum a eloquentistitrus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nouns

Nouns of the Comparative degree having than or by after them, do cause the Word following to be the Ablative Case; as, * Frigidior's glacie, more cold than Ice. * Doction multo, better learned by a great deal. Uno pede * altior, higher by a soot.

The Dative Cafe.

A Djectives that betoken Profit or Disprefit, Likeness or Unlikeness, Pleasure,
Submitting or belonging to any thing, require a Dative Case; as, Labor est autilis
corpori, Labour is profitable to the Body.
"Bqualis" Hectori, Equal to Hector. "Idenous" bello, Fit for War. "Jucandus" omnibus, Pleasant to all Persons. "Parenti" supplex, Suppliant to his Father. "Mihi" propriam, Proper to me.

Likewste Nouns Adjectives of the Passive Signification in bilis, and Participials in dus; its, * Flebitis * flendus b omnibus, To be lamented of all Men. * Formidabilis * formidandus bost; To be seared of his Enemy.

The Accufative Cafe.

THE Measure of Length, Breadth, or Thickness of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Acculative Case, and some

3. Digitized by Google tir

time in the Ablative Case; as, Turru alta b centum pedes, A Tower an hundred foothigh. Arbor a lata b tres digitos, A Tree three Fingers broad. Liber a crassus b tres palices, voi b b tribus policibus, A Book three Inches thick.

The Ablative cafe,

Djectives fignifying Fulness, Emptiness, Franchises or Wanting, require an Ablative Gase, and sometimes a Gentive; as, copies abundans. Crura behimo plena, Vacious birà, hira, abirà. Wulla episola inanis re allqua. Ditissimus agri. Stultorum plena sant omnia. Qui nist mansia inops, oblatum respuat aurum? Integer unita, b sceletisque? purus, non eget. Mauri jacan lis nec arcu. Expers omnium. Corpus diana ne anima.

These Adjectives, dignus, indignus, preditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will have an Ablative Case; as, a dignus bonore.

* Captus: o callis. b Virtute praditus. b Pancis a contentus.

Where note that dignus, indignus, and contentus, may instead of an Ablative Case have an Infinitive Mood of a Verb; as, a dignus laudari, Worthy to be praised. Contentus in pace anivers, Content to live in Peace.

Con-

Hby Google

Construction of the Pronoun.

Hefe Genitive: Cases of the Primitives, Meis tui, fui, nostri and vestri, be used when Suffering or Pattion is fignified, as, Pars brui. Amor b mei. But when Poffestion is fignified, Mens, tuus, fuus, nofter and riester be used; as, and tua. a magoib tua. These Genitive Cases, Nostrum, vestrum,

be used after Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives; as, Memo vefrim. * Aliquis o nostrum. * Major ? vestrom. Maximus natu b noftrûm.

Construction of the Verb, and first with

the Nominative cafe.

Um, forem, fio, existo, and certain Verbs D Passives ; as, dicer, vecor, falutor, appeller, bubeer, existimer, videor, with other like, will have such Case after them, as they have before them; as, a Fame at eft b malum, Fame is an evil thing. . Malus daltar & a fit bibonus, An evil Person by due ordering or governance is made good. * Grafus * vocatur dives, Creefus is called rich. * Horatius * * falutatur b Poeta, Horace is faluted by the Name of Poet. Mala . te b druitem . 2 effe-quam haberi, 272

I had rather thou wert rich indeed than for accounted.

Also Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called Verbs of Gesture; as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, apparea, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, fomuio, and such other like, as they have before them a Nominative Case of the Doer or Sufferer, so may they have after them a Nominative Case of a Noun, or Participle, declaring the Manner or Circumstance of the Doing or Suffering; as, a Incedo b claudut, I go lame. * Petrus * a dormit b fecurus, Peter sleepeth void of Care. A Tu a cubas fupinus, Thou liest in Bed with thy Face upwards. * Somnias b vigilant, Thou dream-* Studeto b stans, Study thou elf waking. standing. And likewise in the Accusative Case; as, Non decet a quenquam a a meire b currentem, aut mandentem. It doth not become any Man to pils running or eating.

And generally when the Word that goesh before the Verb, and the Word that cometh after the Verb belong both to one thing, that is to fay, have respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one Case, whether the Verb be Transitive or Intransitive, of what kind soever the Verb be; as, "Loquor b frequent, I speak often. "Tacco b multus, I hold my Peace much.

Scri

*Scribo epifolas b rarissimus, I write Letters very seldom. Ne assuescas a bibere vinum b jejunus, Accustom not thy self to drink Wine next thy Heart, or not having eaten somewhat before.

The Genitive Cafe.

His Verb Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth Possession, owing or otherwife pertaining to a Thing, as a Token, Property, Duty or Guise, it causeth the Noun, Pronoun or Participle following to be put in the Genitive Cafe; as, Het vestis eft b patris, This Garment is my Father's. b Inspientes seft dicere non putaram, It is the Property of a Fool to fay I had not thought. Extreme est b dementiæ discere dediscenda, It is a point of the greatest Folly in the World to learn things that must afterwards be learned otherwise. b Orantis a est nibil nist welestia cogitare, It is the Duty of a Man that is faying his Prayers to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. Except that these Pronouns, mens, tuss, sum, nofter and vefter, shall in such manhere of speaking he used in the Nominative Case as, Hie codex eft mens, This Book is mine. Hec, domus est vestra, This House is voins. Won "est mentiri b meum, It is not my Guise (or Property) to lye. . Nostrum best ivju=

injurium non inferre, It is our parts not to de wrong. b Tuum ? est ommia juxta pati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things alike.

Verbs that betoken to effect or regard require a Genitive Case, betokening the Va lue; as, b Parvi a ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little worth. b Maximi a penditur nobilitas, Nobleness of Birth is very much

regarded.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or affoiling, will have a Gentiue Case of the Grand, or of the Caufe, or of the Thing that one is accorded, condemined, or warned of: Or elfe an Ablative Gafe most commonly without a Preposition; as, Hir b furti se alligat, vel bb furto. Admonuit me b ervati, vel bb prrato. De pecuniis repetundis adammatus eft.

Sassgo, mifersor, miferefto, require a Genitive Cafe; as, Reram fearum Saturit.

a Miserere b mei Deux.

Reminifeer, obliviscor, recordor and memini, will have a Genitive or an Accusative Case, as, * Reminiscor b historia. * Abliviscor b garminis. * Recordor poeritism. * Obliviscor bles e ffinnem. * Memini beut, vel bette Fromembe sher. Memini b de te, I speak of thee. E. geo, or indigeo beui vel broke, lhave need of thee. * Posior & urbis, I conques the City. 42Po Stior b voto, I abrain (ppya Petiterale ... 3 ? ...

The Dative cafe.

LL manner of Verbs put acquisitively, that is to fay, with these Tokens to or rafter them; will have a Dative Case; as, Mont omnibus a dormio, Lilecp net to all Men-Huic a habeo, non b tibi, I have it for this Man, ind not for thee.

To this Rule do also belong Verbs betokenng to Profit, or Disprofit; as, commodo, inommodo, neceo.

Compare ; as, comparo, compode, conferde Give or restore; as, dono, reddo, refere. Promise or pay; as, promitto, polliceor, folvo.

Command or fliew; as, Impero, indico,

monstro.

Truft; as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo. Obey or to be against; as, Obedio, adalor, repugno.

Threaten or to be angry with; as, Minor, indignor, irascor.

Alfo Sum with his Compounds, except officen. Also Verbs compounded with facis; ene and male, as, satufacio, benefacio, male, acio. Finally certain Verbs compounded with hefe Prepositions, Pre, ad, con, sub, ante, post, b, in, and inter, will have a Dative Case; as, Praluceo, adjaceo, condono, suboleo, antesto posthabeo, objicio, infulto, interfero. This Verb Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes

fet for babeo, and then the Word that feeling the English to be the Nominative Case shall be put in the Dative, and the Word that seemeth to be the Accusative Gase, shall be the Nominative; as, a Est be mini a mater, have a Mother. Non a est be mini a argentum, have no Money. But if Sum be the Infinitive Mood, this Nominative shall be turned interesting the state of the Infinitive Mood, this Nominative shall be turned interesting the state of the Infinitive Mood, this Nominative shall be turned interesting the state of the Infinitive Mood, this Nominative shall be turned interesting the state of the Infinitive Mood, this Nominative shall be turned interesting the state of the Infinitive Mood.

gentum, I know thou hast no Money.
Also when Sum hath after him a Nomina tive Case and a Dative, the Word that is th Nominative Case may be also the Dative: S that Sum may in any such manner of speak

the Accusative; as, Scio b tibi non effe ar

ing be construed with a double Dative Case as, a Sum b tibi b prassidio, Lam to thee a safe guard. Hec res est mihi b voluptati, Thi

thing is to me a Pleasure.

And not only Sum, but also many othe Verbs may in such manner of Speaking hav a double Dative Case, one of the Person, an mother of the thing; as, indo tibio reflection by ignoris. Forto how with I with Hock sibi b landi duen.

the color of the color bas

The Accusative case.

Terbs Transitives are all such as have after them an Accusative Case of the Dotor Sufferer, whether they be Active, Commune or Deponent; as, Vsus promptos fait. Famina ludisicantur viros. Largitur pecuniam.

Also Verbs Neuters may have an Accusative Case of their own Signification; as, Endymons of Somnum of Acres of Sanders.

Vivo b vitam.

Verbs of Asking, Teaching and Arraying, will have two Accusative Cases, one of the sufferer, and another of the Thing; as, * Ro
to be be pecuniam. * Doceo be be literas. * Quod be te jamdudum * bortor. * Exuo be me be gladi
to.

The Ablative case.

LL Verbs require an Ablative Case of the Instrument, put with this Sign with before it, or of the Cause or Manner of ping; as, * Feris eum b gladió. * Taceo b metu. humma b elaquentià causam * egit.

The Word of Price is put after Verbs in he Ablative Case; as, "Vendidib auro " Emsus sum bargento. Except these Genitives when

when they be put alone without Substantiv Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tan dem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque; Duanti a mercatus es hunc equum? ce pluris quam wellem, Saving that after Ver of Price we shall always use these Adverl carius, vilius, melius, and pejus instead their Cafuals.

Ou

Verbs of Plenty or Scarceness, Filling, Et ptying, Loading or Unloading, will have Ablative Case; as, a afflus opibus. Car virtute. * Expleo te b fabulis. * Spoliavit i bonis omnibus. 2 Oneras Stomachum b cil Levabo te bos onere. Likewise Utor, fu gor, fruor, potior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, mui munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impe tio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken Receiving, or Distance or Taking away, will have an Ablative Caf with a, ab, e, ex, or de; as a Accepit liter à Petro. And vi bex nuncio. Longe a dist b à nobis. ^a Eripui te b è malis. And this A lative after Verbs of taking away may be tun ed into a Dative; as, " Subtraxit b mibi ci gulum. * Eripuit b illi vitam.

Verbs of Comparing or Exceeding, n have an Ablative Case of the Word that sign fieth the measure of exceeding; as, a Prefe bune multis b gradibus, I prefer this Man

mai

many degrees. b Paulo intervallo illum a suprrat, He is beyond the other but a little space.

A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive, joined with a Participle expressed or understood, and having none other Word whereof it may be governed, it shall be put in the Ablative Case. absolute; as a Rege b veniente, hostes fugerunt, The King coming the Enemies fled. " Me duce vinces, I being Captain then shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these. Words, dum, quem, quando, si, quanquam, postquam ; as, Rege b veniente, id eft, dum, veniret Rex. . Me duce, id eft, si ego die

fuero.

Construction of Passives.

Verb Passive will have after him an Ab-lative Case with a Preposition, or sometime a Dative of the Doer; as, Virgilius a legitur b à me. b Tibi fama a petatur. And the fame Ablative or Dative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb, if it be made by the Active; as, * Egob lego Virgilium. b Petas tw famam.

Gerunds.

Erunds and Supines, will have such as, Otium a scribendi b literas. Ad a consulendum b t. b. . Auditum b poetas.

Hen the English of the Infinitive Mood cometh after any of these Nouns Substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satetas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilum, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the Verb should be of the Active Voice, it shall be made by the Gerund in di. And the same Gerund in di, is used also after certain Adjectives; as, Cupidus b visendi. Certus b eundi. Peritus b jaculandi. Gnarus b bellandi.

Hen ye have an English of the Participle of the Present Tense, with this Sign of or with coming after a Noun Adjective, it shall in Latin-making be put in the Gerund in do; as, a defessus sum b ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the English of the Participle of the Fresent Tense coming without a Substantive, with

71.

with this Sign in or by before him, shall in, Latin making be put in the Gerund in do; as, Casar, b dando, b sublevando, b ignoscendo, gloriam a adeptus est. In apparando totum bunc a consumunt diem. And the same Gerund in do is used either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, a, ab, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro; as, deterrent ab bibendo. Ab amando. Cogitat a de bedendo. Ratio bene seribendi a cum b loquendo conjuncta est.

THE English of the Infinitive Mood, coming after a Reason, and shewing the Cause of a Reason, may be put in the Gerund in dum; as, dies mini ut non satisfic ad agendum, vereor, I fear that a whole Day will not be enough for me to do my Business.

The Gerund in dum is used after one of

these Prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante; as, Ad capiendum bostes. Ob (vel propter) redimendum captivos. Inter canandum. Ante damnandum.

And when ye have this English must or sught in a Reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verb operate, it may be put in the Gerund in dum, with this Verb est seemeth in the English to be the Nominative Case,

Chall

· shall be put in the Dative; as, · Abeundum est · mini, I must go hence.

Supines.

THE first Supine hath his Active Signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles that betoken moving to a Place; as, * Eo b cubitum. * Spectatum * admiss, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his Passive Signification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives; as dignus, indignus, turpis, swedus, proclivis, facilis, odlosus, mirabilis, opeimus, and such like And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitive Mood Passive: As it may be indifferently said in Latin, * Facile b factu, or * Facile b fieri, Easy to be done. * Turpe b distu, or, * Turpe dici, Unseemly to be spoken

The Time.

Jouns that betoken Part of Time, are commonly put in the Ablative Case is Notes vigilas. Luce dorma. Bu Noims that betoken continual Term of Time without Ceasing of Intermission, be common ly used in the Acculative Case; as, Lexagin of ta dan natas. Hyément totam stertis.

Eight Parts of Speech.

Space of Place.

TOurs that betoken Space between Place and Place be commonly put in the Acculative Cafe ; as, b Pedem hinc ne'a discefferis, Go not thou a Foot from this Place.

A Place.

TOuns Appellatives, or Names of great Places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that fignifieth in a Place, to a Place, from a Place, or by a Place; as, Vivo b in Anglia. a Veni b per Gallambb in Italiam. a Proficiscor bex urbe.

In a Place, or at a Place, if the Place be a Proper Name of the first or second Declents. on, and the Singular Number, it shall be put in the Genitive Case, as, "Vixit b Londini.

Studuit Oxonia.

And these Nouns, Humi, domi, militia, belli, be likewise used; as, Procumbit bumi bos. - Militia enutritus est. Domi be bellique otioli vivitis.

But if the Place be of the third Declenfion, or the Plural Number, it thall be put in the Dative, or in the Ablative Cafe ; as, a Militavit Carthagini, or, bb Carthagine. Athenia

b natus est. Likewise we say, b Ruri or bb Rure a educatus est.

To a Place, if the Place be a Proper Name, it shall be put in the Accusative Case without a Preposition; as, * Eo b Romam. Likewise, * Confero me b domum. * Recipio me b rus.

From a Place, or by a Place, if the Place be a proper Name, it shall be put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition; as, b Discessit b Londino. Profectus est b Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used; as, a Abiit b domo. Rure reversus est.

Impersonals.

Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative Case before him, and this Word it or there is commonly his Sign; as, decet, it becometh. *Opartet aliquem besset, There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these Words before him, then the Word that seemeth to be the Nominative Case, shall be such Case as the Verb Impersonal will have after him; as, *Me aportet, I must. *Tibi * licet, Thou mayst.

a Genitive Case of all Casual Words, except Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra and cuja, the Ablative Cases of the Pronouns Posses

fives

Eight Parts of Speech.

sives; as, Interest bomnium recte agere. b Tu. refert teipsum nôsse.

Certain Imperionals require a Dative Case; as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, ex-

pedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit,

contingit, and other like. Some will have an-Accusative Case only ; as, delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some, besides the Accusative, will have also a Genitive; as, bb Nostri b nosmet * pænitet. b Me b b c.vitatis * tædet. * Pu-

det b me b b negligentia. * Miseret b me bb tui. Me. b b illorum a miferescit.

Verbs Imperionals of the Passive Voice, being formed of Neuters, do govern such Cases as the Verbs Neuters which they come of; as, Parcatur b sumptui, Let Cost be spared. Because we say, Parcamus pecunia, Let us

fbare Cost. A Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice, hath like Cases as other Verbs Passives have;

as, Benefit multis à principe. Yet many times the Case is not expressed, but understood; as, Maxima vi * certatur, subaudi b ab illis.

When a Deed is lignified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, we may well change the Verb Neuter into the Imperfonal in tur; as, b In ignem posita est, a fletur.

F 3

Google.

A Participle.

PArticiples govern such Cases as the Verbs that they come of 3 as, a Fruiturus amicis. Compuleus tibis. a Diligendus b ab omnibus.

Here note, that Participles may, four manner of ways, be changed into Nouns. The first is, when the Voice of a Participle is construed with another Case than the Verb that it cometh of; as, Apparers wind, Greedy of Wine.

The second, when it is compounded with a Preposition, which the Verbihat it cometh of cannot be compounded withal 3 as, Inde-Etus, Innecens

The third, when it formeth all the Degrees of Comparison , at, Aman, amantier, aman-

tiffmus. Dectus, doctior, doctiffmus.

The fourth, when it hath no Refpect, nor express Difference of Time; as, Homo landatus, A Man laudable, Puer amandus, id est, amari dignus, A Child worthy to be loved. And all these are properly called Nouns Farticipial.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive Case; as, Fugisans litium. Indoctus pile. Cupientiffmus tui.

Digitized by Google

Lactis abundans.

Thefe

These Participial Voices, peresus, exosus, pertusus, have always the Active Signification, when they govern an Accusative Case; as, Exosus seviciam, Hating Cruelty. Vitam pertusus, Weary of Life.

The Adverb.

A Dverbs of Quantity, Time and Place, do require a Genitive Case; as, * Multum b lucri. * Tunc b temporis. * Obique b gentium.

Certain Adverbs will have a Dative Case, like as the Nouns that they come of any Vernit abuilant lilli. Canit a similates buils.

These Darives be also used adverbially, Tompori, luci, vespeni; as, Tempori surgendum. Vaspari cubandum. Luci labor andum.

Certain Adverbs will have an Accusative Case of the Prepositions that they come of; as, a Propine of Urbem, a Proxime after.

Where note that Prepositions, when they be set without a Case, or else do form the Degrees of Comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

The Conjunction.

Onjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives; and these sour, Quam, nisi, preterquam, an, couple like Cases; as, " Kenophon
on " Rlate sure " equales. And sometimes they
be put between divers Cases; as, " Studui
R 4?"

The Construction of, &c.

Roma & b b Athenis. Est a liber b meus & b fratris. a Emi fundum centum b nummis & b pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives most commonly join like Moods and Tenses together; as, * Petrus & Johannes b precabantur & bb docebant. And sometimes divers Tenses; as, Et babetur & bb referetur tihi a me * gratia.

The Preposition.

Ometimes this Preposition In is not expressed but understood, and the Casual Word nevertheless put in the Ablative Case; as, Habeo te b loco parentis, id est, ain b loco.

A Verb Compound sometimes requireth the Case of the Preposition that he is compounded withal; as, * Exec b domo. * Praterec b te insalutatum. * Adeo b templum.

The Interjection.

Friain Interjections require a Nominative Case; as, O festus dies hominit.
Certain a Dative; as, Heibmiki. Certain an Accusative; as, Heub Stirpem invisam.
Certain a Vocative; as, Froh sancte Jupiter.
And the same Proh will have an Accusative Case; as, Prob Deum at que hominum b sidem.

JULLIELMI LILII

Ad suos Discipulos Monita Padagogica; Seu, CARMEN de Moribus.



III mihi discipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hac animo concipe disa tuo.
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum,
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum.
Attaman imprimis facies sit lota manusque,
Sint nitida vestes, comptaque carlaries:
Desidiam sugiens, cum te schola nostra vocarit,
Adsi; nulla pigra fir tibi causa mora.

Me Przeeptorem cum videris, ore ialuta, Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos. Tu quoque fac sedeas, ubi te sedisse jubernus ; Inque loco, nisi sis justius abire, mane, mane Ac magis ut quisque est doctrine munere clarus, Sic magis is clara fede locandus erit Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli, Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis. Si quid dictabo, scribes, at singula recte; Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis. Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina chartis Mandes, que libris inferuisse deces. Sape recognoscas tibi lecta, animoque revolvat; Si dubites, nune hos confule, nune alies. Qui dubitat, qui sapè rogat, men dicha tenebit. Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde beni. Disce puer queso, noli dediscere quicquam, - Ne mens te infimulet conscia delidiz. Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuise juvabit. Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas? Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat: Invigila, & parta est gloria militie. Nam veluti flores tellus nec femina profere Ni sit continuo vida labore manus: Sic puer, ingenium fi non exercitet, ipfin Tempus & amittit, spem simul ingenii. Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda. Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas. Incumbens studio, submissa voce loqueris?

Et quacunque mini roddis, discantur ad unguenes Singula & abjecto verbula rodde libros Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ultum; Qued puero exitium non mediocre parit.

Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris:

uzed & Google

WELLIAM BIN SE MONIDUS. Si quioquam rogito, sic respondere studebis, Ut laudem dicits & mercare deces, Non lingua celeri nimis, aut laudabere tarda: Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat. Er quories loqueris, memor esto loquare Latine, Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge. Praterea locies, quoties te cumque mogabunt, Instrue, & ignaros ad mea voca trahe. Qui docer indoctos, licet indoctifismus effer, Ipfe brevi religits doction effe quests Sed tu nee stolidos imicabere Grammaticastres, Ingens Romani dedecus gloquii ; Ouorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore elle. Quem non authorem barbara turba probet. Grammatices rectal fi vis cognoscere leges, Discere si cupias cultité ore loquis Addiscas veterum wheriffinm feripta viroribn,... Et quos authores turba Latina docut. Nunc te Virgilius, music iple Terenthis opeat, Nunc fimul amplecti te Cicaronis como i Quos qui non didicit, ail preter forante vide, Certat & in tenebris vivere Cinameriis, Sunt quos delectie (Audio virtuits honelta. Polthabito) nugis tempora concerere. Sunt quibus est coedi winibus, petibulve ledalos. Aut alio quovis follicitate modos Est alius, qui se din claran fanguine jattat, . Infulio reliquis imprebatore gentis Te tam prava fequiemin weltigia moram, Ne candem factis pramia digna: ferus, " Nil dabis aut werles, mil permutabis, emelve, Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres. Insuper & nummos, divitamentă malorum, Mitte aliis, puerum nil mil pun decene. Clamor, rixa, joci, mendagia, funta, cachinni, Sint procul à vobis; Mareis de arma procul. Nil penitus dices quod chippe and non fit honelbur . Est vitz, ac pariter james lingua necis.

Sint procul à vobis; Marris-R arma precul.
Nil pentus dices quod carrie aut non fit honeltum.
Est vitz, ac pariter anna lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquem matelièta referre.
Jurare aut magni numina facra Dei.
Denique fervabis res orbites, arque tibellos,
Et tecum quoties isque, redisque, fares.
Rifuge vel causatte descripte quaranque momentum.
In quibus & nobis displicatife poiet.

Sympolum Apolitolorum

Redo pia in nostrum ratione Deumque Patremos Omnia quem statuo nomine posse suo; Qui nitidis clarum stellis fabricavit Olympum, Stat cujus verbo qua patet omne solum. Credo quoq; in Christum sunili pietate colendum. Unicus est nostri films ille Dei. Omnis huic patrii est subjecte potentia regni, Qui regit arbitrio cunda creata suo. Pene fide majus, fuerat conceptus in alvo Virginis, afflatu numinis ille facro. Postmodo conceptum peperit purissima virgo, Qua Maria est certo numine dica fuo. Quique fuit passus sub iniquo multa Pilato. Przside Judzi Czsarco populi, Affixusque cruci miseranda morte necatus. More Palestina deinde sepulcus humo. Interea vindex ad Tartara circa recessit, Jus adimens nigris imperiumque deis ; Terque ubi przbuerat mundo suż lumina Titan Surrexit per le viribus iple suis; Stelligeras scandique demos, ubi cuncta potentis Proximus ad dexeram nunc sedet usque Patrise Inde redibit, ne & vivos, vitaque carentes Judicet, & toto que fit in orbe fides: Inque Dei flatum credo, spirabile numen, Cujus agunt vitam flamine cumcha fuam. Confiteor fanctos homines, cortumque piorum. In quibus est veri cultus amorque Dei.

Ouos quòd habet Jefu communia dogmata Chrifty
Communi dicas nomine Chrifticolas.
Omnia per Chriftum fatose poccata remitti,
Omnibus his quibus est indubiatata fices.

Credo quod hac olim-rurfus caro nostra refungea Quodque procul dubio vira perennis crit.

Precatio Dominica.

O Pater omnipotens, clariq; habitator Olympe, Laudetur merico nomen honore tunan. Adveniar regnum. Tua fit rata ulique voluntas, Fiat & in terris, ficut-in arce Poli. Da nobis hodie panem, & nos exime nora, Ut veniam nostris hostibus usque damus.

Nec fine tentando Stygius nos opprimat error,
Fac animas nostras ut mala nulla ligent.

Amon

N On aliena tuis venerabere numina votis.

Idolum nullum facies, quod prifius adores a
Sume Deique tui vanos nee nomen in ufus.
Septima facia coles, opera feriatus ab omni.
Semper honore tuos merito reverere parentes.
Non hominum quenquam crudeli morte necabis.
Alterius caveas lectum témerare jugale.
Non furtum facies, digito cohilibelis ab illo.
Teftis es accitus? nihil atteftabere falfo.
Alterius nuptam, famulam, nee remve cupifess.

Baptismus.

Christus ad athereas cum vellet scandere sedes,
Dixit discipulis talia verba suis.
Ite per extremas, O vos mea viscera, gentes,
Cunctos doctrinam rite doctee ancain.
Idque Patris, Natique, & Flatus nomine sancti,
Mortales undis sponte lavate facris.
Nam qui crediderit lotusque erit anne salubri,
Hunc bona perpetuo vira salusque beans.
Dis sens solutione suite sancte solutione.

Hune bona per etud vita falusque beant. Qui sine salvifica suerit pietate sideque, Hune bona destituent vita, salusque simul.

Cana Dominica.

D Ominus Iesus Christus hostibus suis, Qua nocte Judæ proditus dolo suit, Capiens manu panem sacra, Deo Patri Gratesque agens; fregit; suisque porrigens, Accipite, dixit, edite, corpus hoc meum est, Quod desirum salute pro vestra: in mei Hoc sachte memoriam; meique suneris Celebrate honorem. Poculum sinuiti modu. Capiens manu, gratesque agens Deo Patri, Sociis desir, discusue, Bibite singuli, Hoc est stovum feedus meum per sangunera, ablationem in criminum distundirur.

Puer orans ante cibum.

H IS epulis donifque tuis benedicito Christe, Ut fowcant justin corpora festa tuo. Non aliz in fragul panis modò corpore vitama: Sesmo taus vise tempora longa facis.

Wod Cerere & potu pleni sumus, ipsaq; quod jam Viicera quelito funt laturata, cibo, Laustibi Christe Deus mundi venerande redempto. Qui mare, qui cœlos, qui Phlegetontadomas. Alia.

Uod sumus utilibus dapibus potug; refecti Laus tibi pro donis fit Deus alme tuis.

Thile qui corpus largito pane referit, Lit verbo mentem recreet ille fuo.

Magister discipulos ad studia literarum cohortans.

7 OS ad se, pueri, primis invitat ab annis Arque iua Christus voce venire jubet; Pramiaque oftendit vobis venientibus ampla, Sie vos, O pueri, curat, amarque Deus. Yos igitar lati properate, occurrite Christo, Prima fit hæc Christum noicere cura Deum: Sed tamen ut Dominum poleis engnoleere Christum Ingenuas artes discito, parve puer: Hoc illi gratum officium est, hoc gaudet honore;

Infantum fieri notior ore cupit.

Quare nobifeum studium ad commune venite, Ad Christum moustrat nam schola nostra viam. Oratio Matutina.

Hriste, Dei zterni soboles zterna parentis Ex illibata virgine natus homo; Morte nia qui devicta de morte trimmphas, Et peccata tuo fanguine nostra lavas; Ah, vitam largire piùs fine fine beatam, Qui te cunque fide non dubitante colune. O da peccati tangat mea pectora sensus, Delicti uc pigeat, pomiteatque mei; Utque petens vehiam credam tibi vero professo.

Et studium de te pendeat omne meurn; Te folom venerer, the dikum fidere foli, Unicum & agnolcam te Dominam acque Deumi Neve tuo à culeu veland mente recodam, Resque prior mihi sie nomine nulle tuo. Nec me quicquam in vita aut in nece separet abs te

Sed femper famulus fun maneamque tuus.

Amen

BOOKS Printed by Patent, and Sold by Roger Norton, in Little-Britain, London.

- 1. A Short Introduction to Grammar (commonly call'd the Accidence) generally to be used. Compiled for the Instruction of those who desire to attain to the Knowledge of the Latin Tongue.
- 2. Brevissima Institutio: Seu, Ratio Grammatices cognoscenda ad omnium puerorum utilitatem prascripta, (vulgo dicta Lib's Grammar.) Quam solam Regia Majestas in omnibus Scholis docendam pracipit.
- 3. Lily's Rules construed: Whereunto are added Tho. Robinson's Heteroclites, the Latin Syntaxia and Qui mibi. Also there are added the Rules for the Genders of Nouns and Preterpersect Tenses and Supines of Verbs, in English alone?
 - 4. Figura and Profesia Construct
- 5. Institutio Grass Grammatics Compendiaria in usum Regiz Scholz Westmonateriensis. In usum studiosz Juventutis adduntur etiam quidam literarum Nexus, &
 Scripturz Compendia, quz partim elegantiz,
 partim brevitatis eausà usurpari solent.



